In the same speech the member from Massachu-

In the same speech the member from Massachusetts says:

"A resolution was introduced into the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.—You may feel some interest to know how that resolution was got up. I will tell you. You will recollect that there were only two Opposition members on the committee. The majority would do nothing for the people, and the minority could do nothing, except to report the doings of their masters in the committee and the House to their masters, to the people; and this at least I, for one, am resolved to do. Very many petitions, from almost all the States, were sent into Congress for the establishment of a National Bank. These petitions as they were presented, by a mutual understanding, were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and suffered to lie on the table till the whole should come in, when, as was supposed, were to be taken up and considered. So the matter stood; when on the last day but one on which that committee sat, the chairman without preface or explanation, introduced the above resolution.

It was proposed by one Opposition member, the

on which that committee sat, the chairman without preface or explanation, introduced the above resolution.

It was opposed by one Opposition member, the other being absent; and the chairman was asked what had become of the petitions? They yet lay on the table; but the majority passed the resolution, without opening or reading one of them. The resolution was sent in, and by the help of the previous question, was forced through the House. No doubt can be entertained that the resolution came down from the Executive in the precise form in which it passed. Here was a great and most manifest outrage on the liberties of the citizens. At least they have the right to petition if they have no other; and yet in a time of the greatest anxiety, when it was of the most vital importance the views of the people should be communicated to their representatives, here was a successful attempt on the part of the Executive to cut off this intercourse; to prevent the voice of the people from being heard; to erect a barrier between the people and their constituents."

The member from Massachusetts states that "on the last day but one on which that committee sat, the chairman, without preface or explanation, introduced three times before the committee, and twice postponed at the request of the minority—once at the suggestion of the member from Massachusetts himself; and was ultimately postponed to a particular day with a distinct understanding by every member that the question was then to be finally disposed of in the committee. He further says that the chairman was asked "what had become of the petitions?" The memorials petitioning for the corporation of a National Bank, were generally printed copies of memorials which had been some months previously prepared by the Board of Trade of New York, and circulated and published throughout the Union.

Numerous copies of the same memorial had been printed by order of the House, laid upon the tables of the emmbers, were in the possession of the same were on the table of the committee, in view

liar to all, the reading was not asked for by any member of the committee, and was not required even by the member himself, who subsequently appears as the advocate of the petitioners. The mem-ber from Massachuseits adds, "no doubt can be ca-tertained that this resolution came down from the Executive in the precise form in which it passed."— The resolution was drawn by the chairman of the committee after a discussion as to its form, and in the presence of the committee, and of the member

The undersigned regret the absence of Mr. Owens, of Georgia, prevents him from uniting with them in repelling the unwarrantable and unfound ed charges of the member from Massachusetts.

C. C. CAMBRELENG of N. York,
ISAAC McKIM of Maryland,
THOMAS L. HAMER of Ohio,
J. W. JONES of Virginia,
CHAS. G. ATHERTON of New Hamp.
R. BARNWELL RHETT of S. C. ington, Dec. 11, 1837.

MR. CLAY ON COLONIZATION.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society for the following report of Mr. CLAY's speech on taking the chair, at the Annual Meeting, as President of that Society :

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society !

On this first occasion of meeting you since I received the appointment which I now hold, I am prompted by my grateful feelings to present my cordial thanks and my respectful acknowledgments. To be called to that high station which has been successively occupied by a Washington, by a Carroll, the most distinguished and the born his honored name, and by a Washington, by a Carron, the most distinguished and beloved of all who bore his honored name, and by a Madison, whose long life was one continued exhibition of public and private virtue, of patriotism, of intelligence, and of benevolence, was among the most gratifying public honors which I have ever received, and it will always remain one of the most cherished recollec-tions of my *ie. But, gentlemen, considering the no ble aims and humane purposes of this Society, there is an honor resulting from the office of presiding at its de-liberations greater than any which can be communicated even by their illustrious names. It was established twenty years ago; and the peaceful acquisition of a large territory in Africa, eight flourishing settlements and towns, containing a population already civilized, or in the process of civilization, with schools of instruction as to our duties here below, and temples erected to the ever-living God, pointing to the hopes and blessings of Christianity above, attend the success of the labors of the Society, and encourage to further and invigorated

The Society was formed to demonstrate the practica bility of colonization in Africa; and, if it were unhappily dissolved to-morrow, that great purpose of its founders will have been completely accomplished. No one can now doubt that, with the application of adequate means, such as the Governments of the several States and of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent. of the Society never imagined that, de pending as it does upon spontaneous contributions from the good and the benevolent, irregularly made, without alone was competent to colonize all the free persons of color in the United States. They hoped, and the So-ciety still hopes, that, seeing what has been done, and can be done, Governments may think fit to take hold of the principle, and carry it out as far as they may deem right, with their ample powers and abundant re-

The object of the Society was to colonize, with their own voluntary consent, the free persons of color in the United States. It had nothing coercive or compulsory about it. It neither had the disposition nor the power to apply force. Throughout its whole existence it has invariably adhered to that principle. It never sought to shake or affect in the slightest degree the tenure by which any property is held. It is believed that the States alone, in which the institution of slavery exists, had the exclusive right to decide upon its continuance or termination. It hoped to be able to do what it has done-to point out a mode by which any of them or any of their citizens might find a home and a refuge for liberated slaves. And, accordingly, many humane proprietors of slaves have embraced the opportunity thus offered.

It has been objected against the Society that its aim and tendency have been to perpetuate slavery, and to draw still tighter the bonds of the slave. It has, on the other hand, been proclaimed that its purpose is to abo-lish slavery forthwith, and to let loose the untutored and unprepared slaves upon society. Both objections cannot be founded in truth. Neither is. The Society discontinue its existence. Its abstract opinion, or rather the abstract opinions of its members, is well known. They believe it a deplorable evil; but here it is to be touched, if touched at all, with the and delicacy, and only with authorized hands. Both principle and policy restrain the Society from disturb-ing it—principle, because the Society believes that it is a matter exclusively appertaining to the States and citi-zens immediately concerned; and policy, because to agitate the subject at all, would deprive the Society of the co-operation of a large portion of the Union, and prevent it from accomplishing an attainable good by the pursuit of what it is constrained to think an im-

acticable and dangerous object.

But the Society attacks no person and no association It neither assails those who believe slavery i blessing, nor those who, believing it a great curse, seel its immediate extirpation. It pursues the even tenor of its way, appealing to the understanding, to the hu-manity, and to the religion of an enlightened commumanity, and to the religion of an enlightened commu-nity. It had hoped to escape unmerited reproaches and unjustifiable attacks, but it has not, and it has only ed itself. Because it cannot agree or co-operate with the abolitionists, they assail it. Because it be lieves that the agitation of the question of abolition is unwise and unhappy, alike destrictive to the harmony of the whites, and injurious to the cause of the blacks, which is espoused, the motives and purposes and ten-dency of colonization are all misrepresented and con-

demned. Why should this be? The roads of colonization and abolition lead in different directions, but they do not cross each other. We deal only with free persons of color; their efforts are directed towards the slave. We seek to better the condition of the free person of color; they the slave. Why should our humane design be impeded or derided or thwarted by those who prefess to be in the prosecution of another but distinct design which they profess to consider also humane? No, gentlemen, we are no ultraists. We neither seek to perpetuate nor to abolish slavery. Our object is totally different from either, and has been proclaimed and clung to from the beginning of the Society ned and clung to from the beginning of the Society

to this hour.

It has been contended that Colonization is altogether incompetent to effect a separation of the two races of our population; that the evil of discordant and incongruous elements must continue, unless some more powerful agency a discovered; and that the American Co-

groups clements must continue, unless some more powerful agency is discovered; and that the American Colonization Society has been able to accomplish nothing dezerving of any serious consideration.

Those who thus assait us seek to try us by an imaginary standard of their own creation. They argue, that the whole of the African portion of our population amounts to some two or three millious; that in a period of twenty years we have been able to colonize only a few thousand, and hence they infer that Colonization cannot exerc se any sensible effect upon the mass of the African element of the American population. Now, all that we ask is to be tried by the standard of our own promises and pledges. Have we ever held out to the community that this Society, without power, without even an act of incorporation from the General Government, without any regular revenue, could separate the two classes of the American population, and colonize the African portion of it! Have we not invariably disclaimed any purpose, on our part, to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the larger part of it—the slaves! Have we not, on the contrary, constantly avowed our terreties to be to colorize only free persons of color. manner whatever, with the larger part of it—the slaves! Have we not, on the contrary, constantly avowed our intention to be to colonize only free persons of color, with their voluntary consent! We have thought, and we have said, that we believed that the principle of colonization was susceptible of being applied to the extent of a total separation of the two races. But we have not attempted it. We have left that to the care and the judgments of those who alone can rightfully and constitutionally decide the matter. We promised only to be the pioneer, and to show the practicability of the principle. And have we not, with the blessing of Providence, already successfully fulfilled every just expectation that we ever authorized!

Those who complain of the tardy operations of the

we ever authorized!

Those who complain of the tardy operations of the Society should recollect that great national enterprises are not to be speedily executed, like those of individuals, are not to be speedily executed, like those of individuals, in the short span of the life of one person. Many years, sometimes more than a century, may be necessary to their completion; and this is emphatically the case when we reflect upon the magnitude and the duration of the wrongs inflicted upon Africa. Near two centuries elapsed, during which her sons were constantly transported to the shores of the New World, doomed to a state of bondage. A period of similar extent may possibly be necessary to restore their descendants to the parent country, with all the blessings of law and liberty, religion and civilization. A sudden and instantaneous separation of the two races, if it were possible, would separation of the two races, if it were possible, would be good for neither, nor for either country. We should be greatly affected by an immediate abstraction to such a vast extent, from the labor and industry of our country; and Africa could not be prepared, morally or physically, to receive and sustain such a vast multitude of emigrants. For both parties, and for all interests, the process of separation, like the original unnatural union, had perhaps better be slow and gradual. And the consoling reflection may be entertained that, during every

step in its progress, good will have been done.

The surprise should not be that so little has been effected, but that so much has been achieved by the Society, with such scanty and precarious means at its command. There stand the colonies, on the shores of Africa, planted under its suspices. With but little or no further aid from this country, they now possess inherently the power of sustaining themselves and protecting their existence. The practicability of colonization is forever demonstrated. Let us then persevere in the great and good cause; and let us hope that the same Providence which has hitherto smiled upon us, will con-tinue to extend to our labors His countenance and blessings. I promise a zealous and hearty co-opera-

CANADIAN REVOLT.

We find in the Boston Atlas (a journal which has expressed a warm sympathy for the anti-loyalist party in the late outbreak in Canada) the following papers, which, we presume, taken together, afford as fair a view of the present state of things there as as fair a view of the present state of things there as any publication that has beeen made.

From the Boston Atlas THE LATE MOVEMENT IN LOWER CANADA.

ed a letter a few days ago to an intelligent gentlemen in Burlington, Vermont, and desired him to furnish us with authentic information respecting the important events which were taking place in Lower Canada. His reply we subjoin.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 12, 1837. I wrote you in great haste yesterday, in reply to your letter of the 8th instant; and, in compliance with my promise, I write you again to-day to give you more at length the result of the inquiries I have made upon the subject of the late struggle of the Canadians for independence. In saying late, I think I use the word advisedly, as a conversation with Mr. Brown, who arrived in to-day's stage from Swanton, has fully confirmed me, and I may add previous opinions, that whether right or wrong on their object, the Canadians have been altogether pre-

their object, the Canadians have been altogether premature in their attempt at revolution.

Mr. Brown effected his escape to Vermont with great difficulty. He informs me that he and Dr. Nelson, who, he insists, are alone responsible for the operations on the part of Canadians at St. Dennis and St. Charles, finding that they were wholly unable to meet the force which had been sent against them under Col. Gore, advised the men under their command to disperse and to showe while themselves. command to disperse and go home, while themselves, under the direction of a guide employed for that purpose, sought their way through the woods to Vermont. Indeed, Mr. Brown himself publicly admits that the rising was not intended to take place till next year, and that, at this moment, the Canadians are not assembled for resistance, nor for any purpose, in any part of the Province.

The truth most assuredly is, and I think I speak

uninfluenced by any preconceived opinions, that the whole affair has proved an utter abortion. The Canadians have altogether mistaken their strength or, rather, their leaders have mistaken their influor, rather, their leaders have missaken their linua-ence. For it is most certain that there is a very wide-spread opinion among those who have been urged to more open resistance, that their leaders have deserted them. Indeed, such was the feeling of indignation at the unsuccessful issue of the affair at St. Charles, that Mr. Brown, as he himself admits, was actually, for some time, detained under arrest by his own men. He illustrated the popular feeling by saying that in Turkey the General who lost a bittle paid the forfeit with his head; and that his ill success had been attributed to mismanagement. all success had been attributed to mismanagement. But, however that may be, the People, lately inarms, have returned to their homes, while their leaders have fled the country. M. Papineau, as I learn from Mr. Brown, is probably in Vermont, while Dr. Nelson, separated from Mr. Brown in the woods, and has not since been heard of. And, in the absence of all intelligence of him, Mr. Brown expresses his apprehensions that he may have perished in the woods.

The editor of the Free Press, in this village, who was present at the interview with Mr. Brown and myself, and who has also conversed with him, has een what I have above written, and concurs in the correctness of it. He expresses himself fully con-vinced that the war for the present, at least, is at an end—that there has been an utter want of prepara-tion and concert, and that Mr. Brown's own account of the present condition of Canadian affairs affords but poor ground of expecting a result favorable to

It is certain, too, that there has not only been no oncert among the leaders, but that there is even a celling of mutual recrimination between themselves. Mr. Brown, for instance, stated, not indeed in my , but in the hearing of others, that Mr. Pa and lost or impaired the confidence of hi party in him, by keeping so much aloof from their measures of active resistance. This statement, however, I understand, he afterwards qualified, by saying that he (B.) might perhaps err in his opi-

It turns out that the letter mentioned in the Free Press slip, stated to have been received by Dr. Cote at Swanton from Mr. Brown, was not, in fact, writnothing. The whole affair was a mere ruse de gurre, designed to excite and encourage the Cannadias at Swanton, and create a feeling of respect and sympathy among the Americans for the cause and character of the revolutionists. And it most certainly for the time had that effect. character of the revolutionists. And it most cer-tainly, for the time, had that effect. But the entire contradiction, which immediately followed, of all the facis stated in that leter, and the certain intelli-gence that the Canadians were defeated and driven from St. Charles, and that Col. Wetherall returned in triumph to Montreal, dispelled the illusion, and sympathy is giving place to a far different feeling.—

And I beg to say, that Mr. Brown's visit to Burlington has, thus far, tended to create in the public mind here, an opinion unfavorable to the hopes of his narty.

And I beg to say, that Mr. Brown's visit to Burlington has, thus far, tended to create in the public mind here, an opinion unfavorable to the hopes of his party.

Your correspondent from "Vermont, near the line 45," under date of the 7th inst., is, I beg leave to say, in error in his statement of facts, in saying that "the royalists numbered, according to their own accounts, 1,300 men." The statement of the royalists is, that their force consisted of 360 men, and Mr. Brown himself states their number at only 460.

It has been exceedingly difficult, among the condicting and contradictory reports constantly in circulation, to ascertain the truth, and we have all been very frequently most egregiously misled and deceived. For instance, on my return from Montreal last week, I was told at Champlain, that a party of Canadians from Swanton had attacked the royalist volunteers at Missisquoi Bay, and had taken two pieces of artillery, and some 50 muskets. The "fact" turns out, however, to be, that the party from Swanton was attacked by these same loyalist volunteers, and last two pieces of artillery, and that Mr. Bouchette, whom Mr, Brown represents to be a "prize," was wounded and taken a prisoner to Montreal!

I stated in my letter of yesterday, that I admitted "the political right of revolution, where the people believe it justifiable, and have the power, moral and physical, to effect it." I beg leave to reiterate this admission. But at the same time I must be permitted to say, that when it is attempted, without previous concert or preparation, and under circumstances to result in inevitable failure, it can only produce a fearful waste of human life, and end in riveting still stronger the alledged fetters of political servitude. In this point of view, the leaders of the late altempt at revolution in Canada have assumed a fearful responsibility, and have involved themselves, and those whom they have been compelled to desert, in difficulty, if not destruction.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, as I have written you in

umns of the Atlas may have created.

My opinions of the present condition and future prospects of the "patriots" may be mistaken ones.—
Should I find them so, I shall certainly retract them with the same frankness with which I have expressed them. At all events, if any "facts" favorable to this cause should come to my knowledge, I shall not hesitate to communicate them to you.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ATLAS.

VERMONT, near the line 45, Dec. 13, 1837. "About these days"—so all the Almanaes should read—"look out for a tremendous flood of Tory glorification." The simple fact that there is at least an apparent cessation of hostilities, will, I apprehend, be magnified into a most momentous event; or rather an effort will be made to that end, with the hope that the strong tide of sympathy which is pouring out from the bosoms of the true sons of Freedom in America may thus be stayed. The official announce-ment in the Canadian Tory organs must run some-

"THE REBELS EXTERMINATED! THE WAR AT AN END! "We have the extreme satisfaction to announce to the country and the world, that after a series of the most brilliant exploits recorded in the annals of the universe, her Royal Majesty's troops, under the im-mortal Wetherall and the gallant Gore have succeeded in barning the property of Dr. Nelson, without the loss of a single man; have entered the deserted villages of St. Dennis, St. Ours, St. Charles, serted villages of St. Dennis, St. Ours, St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe, &c., without so much as once thinking of a retreat; in fine, have completely exterminated the whole rebel force of the Province! These glorious results have filled us, and the loval inhabitants of the city, with the most inexpress the joy!—Peace and order are restored; the wild spirit of sedition and rebellion has been quenched forever; Wetherall is the Saviour of Canada!

"P. S. In our last we had entirely forgotten to mention that Brown Panicasu and all the leaders.

mention that Brown, Papineau, and all the leaders of the unfortunate great majority of the people, have ingloriously fled to Vermont to escape the punishment of hanging, which their own party was bent upon inflicting. Our only regret is, that the thirty or forty persons, confined in dungeons on the charge of treason, are the only ones who can now be exe-

doctrines of the Revolution—the doctrines of Liber-ty—are hypocritical; I only ask, are they consistent with hostility to the radicals or the Patriots—no! I mean to the Patriot Whigs of Canada! That and whig is the right term—the only one truly sig-nificant of their feelings, of their intentions, of their determinations. A truce to this, however. As a friend of Canadian liberty I cannot object, if the tories reof Canadian liberty I cannot object, if the tories re-present their opponents to be dispersed and defeated; if they believe it true, they will be led to relax their vigilance. I can assure you, however, that the Patriot Whigs are determined upon organization and resistance; nor will the intelligence from the Upper Province, the sympathy of the States, and the blood of the murdered Patriots in Montreal tend at all to

abate their firmness.

I have no authentic news from the Lower Pro-I have no authentic news from the Lower Province. It is said, however, that a number of persons
arrested for treason have been privately executed at
Montreal! I believe it, because I expect no more
than this from the bloodhounds in power.

A public meeting has been holden at Swanton, in
this State, to express their opinions on the Canadian

war of Revolution. It is presumed the strongest advocate of "strict neutrality" cannot object to this the British tories have entered that town, and threatened to burn the dwellings of American citizens for harboring the Patriots.

From the Albany Argus of Saturday Mr. Mackenzie, (and others on whose life a price is set) was at Buffalo on the 11th instant, having made his escape through the royal lines with great difficulty and hazard. The Buffalo Com. Adv. of

, says: was in disguise, and slept two nights in hay-Being clothed very poorly, and mounted on the 12th, "He v stacks. Being clothed very poorly, and mounted on a good charger, he was once apprehended as a horse thief. He was armed, but did not wish to shoot the sheriff; so, to ascertain his sentiments, he commenc-ed talking politics. The officer expressed himself warmly in favor of Mr, McKenzie, upon which he avowed himself, but was not able to convince him, until he showed him his name marked upon his linen, upon which he was at once enabled to escape. It is said, that be one he had got across the river, a parts of horsemen in nursuit appeared on the even

party of horsemen, in pursuit, appeared on the oppo-site bank."

The fact that Mr. M. and some of his compatriots The fact that Mr, M. and some of his comparisons were in town, was announced at a third public meeting of the citizens, held by appointment at the Theatre, on the evening of the 11th. "Every foot of the house (says the Com. Adv.) from the orchestra to the roof, was literally crammed with people—the pit was full—the boxes were full—the galleries were full—the lobbies were full—the streets were full—and hundreds were obliged to go away without boxing table to gain admission."

out being able to gain admission."
The venerable Dr. Chapin presided, and expecta-The venerable Dr. Chapin presided, and expectation appears to have been on tiptoe, from the fact that it had been rumored that Dr. Rolph would be present. Such was the expectation of "the committee" appointed to call future meetings, who assured the assembly that "he was on his way as fast as horses could bring him." But the excitement which was before immense, found relief in thunders f applause, when the chairman at the conclusion f some remarks, urging prudence and discretion, and the strict observance of treaty obligations, an-nounced that Mr. Mackenzie, and other of his associates were at his own house. The Com. Adv.

ays: Never saw we such a scene-never heard we of exultation! Such enthusiase honorable to the feelings of our citizens. It was not MacKenzie who called forth such electrical feelings. A few months ago, he might have come among us, and excited little interest. He comes now as the champion and Martyr of Liberty. A price is set on nis life by the agents of transatlantic power. That circumstance alone is enough to call out all the feelings of an American assembly. "Pellow citizens," continued the old veteran, " his

life is in our power, he has thrown himself upon our protection—will you protect him?" "We will!—we will! Bring him out!

"Gentlemen, he is too fatigued-too sick, to come here to night. But to-morrow night he shall address you—(cheers.) I am an old man, but at the hazard of my life, will I protect those who throw themselves upon my hospitality. If any mean scoundrels, for

the sake of the reward of \$4,000 which is offered for him, should undertake to get him, they must first walk over me. I am rather old to fight, but I have got a good Bowie knife—[here showed one of very respeciable dimensions, which was greeted with three cheers.] Now we must act with prudence and discretion, I want six strong, brave young men, as good some as God has evel among us. to go to my house good sons as God has got among us, to go to my house to-night, for fear of any attempt on the part of the A hundred!"

"No. I want only six—who'll go ?"
"I—I—I," was heard all over the house. A dozen

"Injury, was neare an over the house." A country sprang upon the stage.

The addresses of the "Sons of Liberty" of Montreal, was read, and received with great enthusiasm when after giving three cheers for Mr. MacKenzie—three for Papineau—three for Rolph and others—the meeting formed a procession, and marched to music through the streets, to the residence of Dr. Chapin, and gave three cheers for MacKenzie and his worthy host.

Chapin, and gave three cheers for MacKenzie and his worthy host.

Our slips from Oswego add little to previous information. Advices received from Toronto, dated the 12th inst., states that "the McKays and some others are liberated on bail"—the city a barrack, and all business at a stand. There was a rumor also there that Dr. Rolph and other patriotic leaders were in prison; but we do not credit it. The more probable report is that Dr. R. was at Lewiston, if not at Buffalo.

probable report is that Dr. R. was at Lewiston, if not at Buffalo.

There was a large meeting of the young men of the village of Oswego, on the 8th inst. in reference to Canadian affairs—Thomas G. Young in the chair. The meeting pledged themselves "to the aid and assistance of the Patriot Canadians in every legal and constitutional manner," and sppointed a committee "to receive subscriptions for purposes not inconsistent with our situation as a government, or our duties as its citizens." These proceedings were ordered to be forwarded to Messrs. Papineau, Bidwell and MacKenzie.

A great and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Ogdensburgh was held at the Town Hall, on the 9th inst. Hon. B. S. Doty president, six Vice Presidents and a Secretary. The meeting was convened in consequence of the publication of the resolutions adopted by certain American residents of Montreal, and with the view, as stated in the notice, "to take into consideration the propriety of expressing to our fellow patriots in Canadia, what are our opinions and feelings on the subject." Resolutions, denying that the Montreal proc edings conveyed truly the sentiments of the people of the U. States, and expressing the warmest sympathy for the cause of the Patriots, were reported by a committee of fourteen citizens, of both political parties, and of which the Hon. Presson King was Chairman; and were adopted by acclamation.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser Dec. 12.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser Dec. 12.

Rumors of War.—It is said that a patrio, formerly a citizen of this place, has been hung in the province. Several of his relatives left for the other side this morning, to obtain information.

Is is rumored that one of our citizens has subscribed \$500 to have munification of war for MacKen.

Is is rumored that one of our citizens has sub-scribed \$500 to buy munitions of wer for MacKen-zie's troops, who are encamped at Hog Hollow, in a very strong position, but not fully equipped.

It is said that another gentleman has left open a room containing forty stand of arms—he don't give them, but will not complain if they are stolen.

It is rumored that a British officer is in town, for the purpose of taking MacKenzie—also, that there is the purpose of taking MacKenzie—also, that there is a coat of tar and feathers prepared for the former. They say that some tories are going to the meet-ing to-night to make a disturbance. They had bet-

ter keep away or very quiet.

It is rumored that the best maxim to enforce at the present time is—"don't be rash!"

LATER FROM UPPER CANADA. Speech of Mr. MacKenzie.—The crowd at the adjourned meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, held at the theatre the evening of the 18th, was even greater than at the first meeting on the 11th. Mr. Tillinghast in the Chair. Mr. MacKenzie, the "Lion," was brought forth and loudly cheered. He is decribed as a Scotchman, of short statue, with large head and sandy whiskers, resembling some, Martin Van Buren. Mr. MacKenzie's address was an hour long. He contended the Canadas had the same grievances precisely as the Americans in 1776. Among other items he spoke of the Government monopoly of the St. Lawrence trade, packed juries, a perpetual Senate, the creatures of the Governor, neglect of education, and conversion of edifices founded by the French for colleges into British barracks, &c. He said the recent rising was a mistake and pre-Speech of Mr. MacKenzie.-The crowd at the a d

founded by the French for colleges into British barracks, &c. He said the recent rising was a mistake and premature. Both provinces were organized and in daily communication by express, in one of the despatchessent by which to the different towns which had joined in the league, the word "Tuesday" was unfortunately written for "Thursday." Hence the forced march on Toronto of a Tuesday. The Patriots were without arms, not having probably 300 muskets in the Upper Province and no gunpowder; arms and powder both being contraband. Mr. MacKenzie said the whole province nearly was against the government to a man; that vince nearly was against the government to a man; that the issue must be on the side of the people. Great applause followed the conclusion of the speech, and of the 2,000 present, many offered to go over at once and join the Canadians. Mr. Rolph was excused from appear-

and thus held en terrorem over him.

A communication dated Niagara Frontier, U, C.
Dec. 11, from Justice Ogden Creighton of that district, has been received by the Mayor of Buffalo. It states that the people have returned to their allegiance and all is quiet, and he recommends Americans coming business to bring passports.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

The Legislature of Louisiana met on the

INDIAN TREATIES.

The Expenditures for fulfilling treaties with the

Pottowatamies, \$	104,313	Winnebagoes,	35,205
	43,685	Menomonies,	290,870
Florida Indians,	118,750	Chippewas,	6,880
Six Nations, N. Y.	11,619	Kausas,	5,680
Sioux.	14,270	Osages,	10,680
Sacs and Foxes,	90,911	Kickapoos,	5,790
Ottoes and Missou-		Kaskassras and	
ries,	7.430	Poorias,	3,000
Omahas,	4.860	Piankeshaws,	13,900
Iowas,	6,490	Weas,	3,000
Chocktaws,	45,960	Kaskaskias, Oenias,	
Sacs, Foxes, Iowas,		Weas and Pie	in-
Sioux, Omahas,		keshavis,	580
Ottoes, and Mis-		Delawares,	10,103
souries,	2,287	Shawnees,	6,780
Wyandots, Munsces		Senecas,	2,440
and Delawares,	1.000	Shawnees and Sene-	
Senecas, of N. Y.	5,000	cas,	589
Wyandots,	6,680	Chickasaws,	1,015
Ottewas,	16,436	Pawnees,	3,300
Christian Indians,	400	Cherokees,	6,295
Miamies,	28,818	Quawpeews,	3,477
Chippewas, Otte-	,010	Caddoes,	10,000
was, and Potte-		Ottewas and Chip-	
watamies,	29,145	pewas,	48,845

"The inadequacy of the present supply of gold and silver to perform the office of a circulating medium equal to the wants of the community, and the consequent great decrease which would be required on the supposition of a return to a metallic currency, will be sufficiently apparent from a comparison of the estimated amount of specie in the country with its inhabitants. The amount of gold and silver coin, and bullion, in this country has been estimated by the Secretary of the this country has been estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to have been \$80,000,000 when the suspension took place—and it is considered to have since diminished

diminshed.

"The population of this country, according to the census of 1830, amounts to about thirteen millions—this making six dollars for every individual inhabitant; or, taking only the one-thirteenth, eighty dollars for each of them. Would this suffice for the purposes of trafic and commerce! What agriculturist would stock a farm with eighty dollars! What merchant could company to the purpose of the purpose of trafic. mence and carry on business with such a small sum Does not this itself prove the impracticability of a re-turn to a metallic currency? without being productive of the greatest inconvenience and injury to the community. Such a system might answer very well for those who wish to retard the march of improvement, and clog and fetter the operations of commerce."-La

STOCK MARKET.

We copy the following information on this subject from the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel, which we hope-coming as it does from such a sourcewill have a salutary influence upon the confidence of the public in the ability and integrity of the banks, which are now hunted down with such unrelenting hostility.

"The market was very dull vesterday. The pro-"The market was very dull yesterday. The pro-ceedings in the Legislature have had a dampening influence upon it. The resolution offered by Mr. Krebs, for bringing in a law prohibiting banks from making any dividends during a suspension of specie payments, has alarmed some holders of local bank tocks. We see no cause for alarm. Most of our banks do not declare dividends until May next, and we feel assured that before that time specie payments will be resumed all over the country. Every thing indicates it. Exchange and specie are falling. The

former is already below the par of the latter, and consequently there can be no demand for specie for exportation. If the banks will keep out of the mar-ket, specie will soon fall to par, and they will then be able to resume without difficulty or delay.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 19, 1837. After the presentation of memorials and petitions,
Mr. SWIT presented a memorial and certain resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to
Texas and slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. S.
said he would move that this paper be printed and laid Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, called for the reading of the

on the table.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, called for the reading of the document.

The Secretary having read the document,
Mr. KING rose and said he considered it an infamous libel and insult on the South, let it come from what quarter it would; it was a false statement in relation to the people of the South, when it charged them with disregard for the laws, and he expreased his surprise that gentlemen should present such papers which they could not but feel were untre. If it he so deep a disgrace to receive into this Union a State tolerating slavery, how was it we have been, and still continue, together! Coming from a State, if it had been couched in proper terms, he would not have objected to lay it on the table; but the language and import were of such a nature that he should be compelled to vote against its reception. He would not have voted against the reception, but this was altogether of such a character as to induce him not to vote even for the motion to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. SWiFT hoped he should never prove so recreant to the interest of his constituents, as to refuse the performance of his duty, especially to present resolutions coming from the Legislature of his State. The document was the result of no party effort, it was the united voice of the whole State of Vermont, and he hoped to receive no censure for rendering due obedience to instructions, emanating from so high authority.

Mr. CALHOUN deemed the present moment one of the deepest importance. A great step had been taken in the progress of events. The circumstance of the morning lad come upon him wholly unexpected. He had never heard that the resolutions in question had been passed by the Vermont Legislature; yet he might have anticipated as much. He had long foreseen the present state of things; and now the time had actually come, when it was to be determined whether we are longer to remain as one united and happy people, or whether this blessed Union was to be dissolved by the longer to remain as one united and happy people, or whether this blessed Union was to be dissolved by the hand of violence. Vermont has struck a deep and danhand of violence. Vermont has struck a deep and dangerous blow into the vitals of our confederacy. It was a time for action, and he could not, would not, entertain the idea of rejecting or losing sight of the document before the Senate, but he was unprepared at present to act on the subject, he would move that the memorial be laid upon the table, pledging himself not to oppose the Senator from Vermont, should he see fit to call it up hereafter; and more, would call it up himself when he had time to prepare his mind for action on the subject; determined the subject should not rest until it had received the final action of the Senate. It was his belief that the great body of the North were sound in the matter at great body of the North were sound in the matter at issue, but some seemed even to prefer the prevalence of this dangerous doctrine, to the preservation and con-tinuance of the Union. His mind was unalterably fixed, and nothing should prevent him from putting his view

into execution.

Mr. MORRIS thought some respect was due to the source whence these resolutions had emanated—the Legislature of Vermont—and hoped they would at least be laid on the table, and be printed.

Mr. CALHOUN had no objection to the printing, nor would he, if laid on the table, suffer it to remain there a long time.

drew the memorial and resolutions, giving notice that he would present them on Tuesday next

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill revoking the charters of the banks in the District, which shall not resume specie payments by the 1st of May next, which was ordered to a second read-

A bill remitting duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York, was read a third time and

Also, the bill authorizing a drawback on hemp imported for export manufacture; and
Also, a bill establishing the boundary line between
Michigan and Wisconsin. Severally passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE VACANCY ON THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND

Mr. EVERETT, of Vermont, was announced as having been appointed by the Chair to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means, made by the resignation of Mr. Fletcher, and the subsequent declension of Mr. Briggs.

Mr. EVERETT rose and said that, considering what

Mr. EVERETT rose and said that, considering what had occurred a few days since, upon the occasion of Mr. Fletcher's resignation, he could not, consistently with the high regard and friendship which existed between himself and that gentleman, reconcile it with his sense of propriety to accept the appointment with which the Chair had honored him. He begged leave to add, moreover, that he had come to this conclusion without consultation with an other necessary were the subject.

sultation with any other person upon the subject.

Mr. CAMBRELENG requested to know the reasons

of this request.

Mr. EVERETT repeated the substance of his remarks just made. Whereupon, He was excused from serving on the Committee

He was excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Speaker was empowered to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. HAYNES, of Georgia, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Adams in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the following, being the third resolution offered by Mr. Haynes, and which was under consideration when the committee rose on Friday last:

rose on Friday last : 3. Resolved, That so much of said Message as re-3. Resolved, That so much of said Message as re-lates to the finances, and every thing connected there-with, and to the safe-keeping of the public moneys, and every thing connected therewith, be referred to the com-mittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DUNCAN of Ohio, Mr. HOLSEY of Georgia, Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS of Tennessee, and Mr. CUSH-ING, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee at length, and their remarks will appear in their order in the

length, and their remarks will appear in their order in the ebate, now in course of publication.

Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, in closing his re-

marks offered the following resolution as an amto the pending proposition of the gentleman from Geor-gia, and moved it be printed; which was ordered. Whereas the influence of the Executive Dpartment of the Federal Government has, for some time past, in derogation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution,

continued to increase, and ought to be diminished—

Resolved, therefore, That, in order to correct the said abuse, so much of the President's Message as relates to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money be referred to ——, with instructions to

First, such method of keeping the public treasure effects, and other property, as in the effects, and other property, as in the committee shall most conduce to promote the wellare and to secure the liberties of the people; and and to secure the liberties of the people; and the precise of the conduct the property of the pring back

Government as in their opinion shall tend to bring back the administration thereof to the standard of the original purity of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., the com-

nittee rose, and reported progress.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter fro the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Paymaster General, accompanied by copies of documents relating to the claims of Tennessee volunteers called for by the House on the 11th inst.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanies of the secretary of War, accompanies of the secretary of the

nying his report of the examination required by the order of the House of Represantatives of February 22, 1827, of the various positions not heretofore examined within the waters of New York bay and its vicinity, which are adapted to the establishment and construction of dry docks, with their comparative advantages. The House then adjourned.

> IN SENATE. BILLS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

By Mr. GRUNDY, of certain citizens of East Wisconsin that West Wisconsin may be laid off into a separate Territory. By Mr. LINN, of Major Alphonzo Wetmore for n increase of pension.

By Mr. LUMPKIN, for remission of duty on two steamboats imported by some citiz

for the relief of Mr. St. Clair Clark. Also, for the relief of Mr. St. Clair Clark.
By Mr. LINN, of Col. Charles Morgan for a grant
of two tracts of land in Louisiana.
By Mr. DAVIS, of Lucy Eaton, widow of a revo-

ationary pensioner for relief.

Also, of Erastus Perry, a revolutionary soldier, By Mr. KING, of citizens of Springfield, Ala.,

Wisconsin for the extension of the right of pre-emp-tion in their respective cases. By Mr. RIVES, of the beirs of Dr. Horton, a revolutionary Surgeon, for relief.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE.

By Mr. YOUNG, for the relief of the widow of Dr. John C. Cletherall, a surgeon in the revolutions.

ry war.

By Mr. TIPTON, to provide for the security of the ian and other emigrants west of the Missouri in

By Mr. LINN, for the relief of Thomas H Smith.

By Mr. YOUNG, relinquishing the reversionary interest of the United States, to certain Indian reversions of land in Wisconsin.

By Mr. PRENTISS

By Mr. PRENTISS
To amend and continue in force an act to provide
for persons diseased from wounds received in the tle war.

By Mr. BENTON,

For the relief of the clerk in the office of the At-

Also—
To provide for the uniform payment for horses
U.S. service. lost in the U. S. service.

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill to amend the Judicial System of the United

For the relief of Peter Butcher and others.

On motion of Mr. WALL.

surance Company.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. The bill to restrain the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia, by special order.

Mr. WRIGHT remarked that as this bill had ome relation to a similar one reported yesterday, e therefore moved that a further consideration be deferred till to-morrow, when both might be brought

up together. Agreed to.

Bill to authorize Peter Warner to purchase a certain half section of land in Indiana.

Ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

Bill for the relief of H. J. Pinckney.

Passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. TIPTON, adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 20th.

WEDNEADAY, December 20th.

The memorial heretofore presented by Mr. SLADE, from certain citizens of Churpsburgh in Vermont, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was called by Mr. SLADE.

Mr. SLADE addressed the House at some length on the subject of the prayer of the memorial.

He expressed his regret that there was so strong a disposition on the part of the House to suppress debate on this subject—to silence the expression of any opinion upon it—and to put under the bin of Congress. But the people had determined that the subject should be discussed—notwithstanding the probibitions of our rulers, the system of exclusion here was regulated with perfect precision. He was amazed at this, considering the great importance of the

Mr. LEGARE implored the gentlemen to consider what he was doing. To do so for the sake of the North—for the sake of that peace which we all so highly prized. If it was true as the gentleman said, that an irrepressible spirit existed on this question in the North, he would assure the gentleman that this spirit would encounter one fully as stubborn at the South; and that when the gauntlet was thrown down, the Southern people would be prompt to take it an.

He maintained that we should find more in favor of slavery in the Christian doctrines than against them. Taking it up as a mere speculative question there was nothing in Christianity which justified the principles of abolition. He could not, with his home and his family and his constituents in view, listing the family and his constituents in view listing the home and his tamity and his constituents in view, insten here to the daily aggressions upon the feelings and peace and character of the Southern people.

Mr. SLADE said he could appreciate the gentleman's feelings on this subject, and he respected them, while he did not sympathize with them. He would yield to his request in a personal matter, but in this case he was bound by his duty to his constituents to receive their views on this subject.

present their views on this subject.

Mr. SLADE went on till about two o'clock, dis-

of the House and of the Union.

Mr. WISE, at length, called upon his colleagues to retire with him for the purpose of deliberating

upon the course proper to be pursued.

Mr. HOLSEY, or Georgia, made the same appeal
to the members from Georgia.

Mr. RHETT stated that the members from South Carolina had already signed an agreement to meet at three o'clock to deliberate on the course proper

for them to take.

Mr. SLADE attempted to proceed, but Mr. McKay making an objection on the ground that the gentle-men had been called to order for referring to, and

The question was to ken and decided in the affirma-

been robbed at a place between Louisville and Nash-ville, by the carriers, of DRAFTS and CHECKS to the amount of nearly SEVENTY THOUSAND DOL-LARS, and about three thousand dollars in Bank notes. Two of these riders (hows) were yesterday taken up and committed; on one of them was found a hundred dollars of the money. Also, was yesterday taken up and committed, a upan, resident of this city, with whom the robbers deposited the most of their ready money The terries of justice are on the track, and in hot pur suit of a fourth, whom there is little doubt but they will overtake.—Cincinnati Post. for alteration of Mail routes. By Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, of sundry citizens of

For the rener of the cieff in the onice of the At-torney General.

Also—

To increase the compensation of the senior clerk in the Adjutant General's office.

Severally read twice and referred.

By Mr. GRUNDY, To abolish public executions in capital cases.

tates.

By Mr. LINN,
A bill for the relief of Jos. Burton.

pany.

By Mr. RUGGLES,

To authorise an examination into the merits of
the discovery of A. P. Quinley testing the strength of

steam boilers:
Severally read twice.
On motion of Mr. CALHOUN,
Ordered, That the Secretary of War transmit to
the Senate the report of Col. Lancy, relative to a
survey for the Western Atlantic Rail Road. Adopt.

ed.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS,
Ordered, That the Secretary of War communicate
to the Senate the result of the surveys on Kennebec

On motion of Mr. WALL,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary
inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for
the punishment of persons guilty of forging or counterfeiting foreign coins.

Mr. PRESTON on leave introduced a bill explanatory of an act establishing the pay of Brevet offi-

cers.

Mr. GRUNDY from the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to extend the charter of the Franklin

Read twice.
On motion of Mr. NORVFLL,
Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the election by the citizens of the District of Columbia of a Delegate to the House of Representatives, to represent in Congress the interests of said citizens.

was regulated with perfect precision. He was amazed at this, considering the great importance of the subject, and the great number of intelligent and independent citizens who were the petitioners.

He, however, believed that the spirit of the people on this subject could not be repressed any more than the light of the Sun. The community had taken up this matter not from any sudden impetus, but from deliberate reflection and deep conviction.

Mr. SLADE moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Mr. SLADE went on the about two occus, assensing slavery as an abstract, defining what slavery was, and arguing that it was inconsistent with the principles of our institutions and the laws of God. He adverted to some documents on the subject, and to some Virginia authorities.

Mr. WISE interfered, as he had several times before to call the gentleman to order an the ground

Mr. WISE interfered, as he had several times before, to call the gentleman to order, on the ground that he was discussing slavery and its existence in the states over which this House had no control.

The CHAIR decided that it was out of order to discuss the existence of slavery in the states, but that there was nothing in the rule which would justify the Chair in calling the gentleman to order for discussing the abstract question of slavery, however the Chair might feel on the subject, and however the Chair might feel on the subject, and however the chair wind the discussing the property of the control of the subject, and however the chair might feel on the subject, and however the chair wind the discussed to preserve the harmony

The CHAIR decided that the gentleman from Vermont must take his seat.

Mr. SLADE asked leave to proceed in order, saying that he did not wish to discuss slavery in the

After some further proceedings
Mr. RENCHER moved an adjournment.
Mr. SLADE asked the yeas and nays on the mo-

tive, yeas 106, nays 63.

The House then adjourned at half past two. GREAT MAIL ROBBERIES .- The Express Mail has

By Mr. KNIGHT, For the relief of the Nantucket Steamboat com